

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA**

Case No.

RENZO BARBERI,

Plaintiff,

vs.

MOSTO INTERNATIONAL INC., a Florida Profit Corporation d/b/a LAMESA RESTAURANT, GALLO SHOPS LLC, a Florida Limited Liability Company, and BEL KAY NORTH-SOUTH LLC, a Florida Limited Liability Company,

Defendants.

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**COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff, RENZO BARBERI (hereinafter "Plaintiff"), through the undersigned counsel, hereby files this complaint and sues MOSTO INTERNATIONAL INC. d/b/a LAMESA RESTAURANT ("MOSTO"), GALLO SHOPS LLC ("GALLO"), and BEL KAY NORTH-SOUTH LLC ("BEL KAY") (hereinafter, collectively referred to as "Defendants"), for declaratory and injunctive relief; for discrimination based on disability; and for the resultant attorney's fees, expenses, and costs (including, but not limited to, court costs and expert fees), pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12181 et. seq., ("AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990," or "ADA") and alleges:

**JURISDICTION**

1. This Court is vested with original jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 and §1343 for Plaintiff's claims arising under Title 42 U.S.C. §12181 et. seq., based on Defendants' violations of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, (hereinafter referred to as the "ADA"). See also 28 U.S.C. §2201 and §2202.

**VENUE**

2. The venue of all events giving rise to this lawsuit is located in Miami-Dade County, Florida. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(B) and rule 3.1 of Local Rules of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, this is the designated court for this suit.

## PARTIES

3. Plaintiff, RENZO BARBERI, is a resident of the State of Florida. At the time of Plaintiff's visit to La Mesa Restaurant ("Subject Facility"), Plaintiff suffered from a "qualified disability" under the ADA and required the use of a wheelchair for mobility. Specifically, Plaintiff suffers from paraplegia due to a severed T4 and T5 and is therefore confined to his wheelchair. Plaintiff personally visited La Mesa Restaurant, but was denied full and equal access, and full and equal enjoyment of the facilities, services, goods, and amenities within La Mesa Restaurant, which is the subject of this lawsuit. The Subject Facility is a restaurant, and Plaintiff wanted to purchase food and beverages but was unable to do so due to the discriminatory barriers enumerated in Paragraph 15 of this Complaint.

4. In the alternative, Plaintiff, RENZO BARBERI, is an advocate of the rights of similarly situated disabled persons and is a "tester" for the purpose of asserting his civil rights and monitoring, ensuring and determining whether places of public accommodation are in compliance with the ADA.

5. Defendants, MOSTO, GALLO, and BEL KAY are authorized to conduct business and are in fact conducting business within the State of Florida. The Subject Facility is located at 8872 SW 24th Street, Miami, FL 33165. Upon information and belief, MOSTO is the lessee and/or operator of the Real Property and therefore held accountable of the violations of the ADA in the Subject Facility which is the matter of this suit. Upon information and belief, GALLO and BEL KAY are the owners and lessors of the Real Property where the Subject Facility is located and therefore held accountable for the violations of the ADA in the Subject Facility which is the matter of this suit.

## CLAIMS: VIOLATIONS OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

6. Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges the allegations stated in paragraphs 1 through 5 of this

complaint, as are further explained herein.

7. On July 26, 1990, Congress enacted the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA"), 42 U.S.C. §12101 et. seq. Commercial enterprises were provided one and a half years from enactment of the statute to implement its requirements. The effective date of Title III of the ADA was January 26, 1992, or January 26, 1993 if Defendants had ten (10) or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less. See 42 U.S.C. §12181; 28 C.F.R. §36.508(a).

8. As stated in 42 U.S.C. §12101(a) (1)-(3), (5) and (9), Congress found, among other things, that:

- i. some 43,000,000 Americans have one or more physical or mental disability, and this number shall increase as the population continues to grow and age;
- ii. historically, society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities and, despite some improvements, such forms of discrimination against disabled individuals continue to be a pervasive social problem, requiring serious attention;
- iii. discrimination against disabled individuals persists in such critical areas as employment, housing, public accommodations, transportation, communication, recreation, institutionalization, health services, voting and access to public services and public facilities;
- iv. individuals with disabilities continually suffer forms of discrimination, including: outright intentional exclusion; the discriminatory effects of architectural, transportation, and communication barriers; failure to make modifications to existing facilities and practices; exclusionary qualification standards and criteria; segregation, and regulation to lesser services, programs, benefits, or other opportunities; and,
- v. the continuing existence of unfair and unnecessary discrimination and prejudice denies people with disabilities the opportunity to compete on an equal basis and to pursue those opportunities for which this country is justifiably famous, and costs the United States billions of dollars in unnecessary expenses resulting from dependency and non-productivity.

9. As stated in 42 U.S.C. §12101(b)(1)(2) and (4), Congress explicitly stated that the purpose of the ADA was to:

- i. provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities;
- ii. provide clear, strong, consistent, enforceable standards addressing discrimination

against individuals with disabilities; and,

iii. invoke the sweep of congressional authority, including the power to enforce the fourteenth amendment and to regulate commerce, in order to address the major areas of discrimination faced on a daily basis by people with disabilities.

10. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12181(7), and 28 CFR §36.104, Title III, no individual may be discriminated against on the basis of disability with regards to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, or accommodations of any place of public accommodation by any person who owns, leases (or leases to), or operates a place of public accommodation. La Mesa Restaurant is a place of public accommodation by the fact it is an establishment that provides goods/services to the general public, and therefore, must comply with the ADA. The Subject Facility is open to the public, its operations affect commerce, and it is a restaurant. See 42 U.S.C. Sec. 12181 (7) and 28 C.F.R. 36.104. Therefore, the Subject Facility is a public accommodation that must comply with the ADA.

11. The Defendants have discriminated, and continue to discriminate against the Plaintiff, and others who are similarly situated, by denying access to, and full and equal enjoyment of goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations at La Mesa Restaurant located at 8872 SW 24th Street, Miami, FL 33165, as prohibited by 42 U.S.C. §12182, and 42 U.S.C. §12101 et. seq.; and by failing to remove architectural barriers pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12182(b)(2)(A)(iv).

12. Plaintiff has visited the Subject Facility, and has been denied full, safe, and equal access to the facility and therefore suffered an injury in fact.

13. Plaintiff shall suffer a future injury as Plaintiff intends to return and enjoy the goods and/or services at the Subject Facility within the next six months. The Subject Facility is in close proximity to Plaintiff's residence and is in an area frequently travelled by Plaintiff. Furthermore, Plaintiff will also return to monitor compliance with the ADA. However, Plaintiff is precluded from doing so by the Defendants' failure and refusal to provide people with disabilities with full and equal access to their facility. Therefore, Plaintiff continues to suffer from discrimination and injury due to the architectural barriers, which are in violation of the ADA.

14. Pursuant to the mandates of 42 U.S.C. §12134(a), on July 26, 1991, the Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, promulgated Federal Regulations to implement the requirements of the ADA. The ADA Accessibility guidelines (hereinafter referred to as “ADAAG”), 28 C.F.R. Part 36, may cause violators to obtain civil penalties of up to \$55,000 for the first violation and \$110,000 for any subsequent violation.

15. The Defendants are in violation of 42 U.S.C. §12181 et. seq., and 28 C.F.R. 36.302 et. seq., and are discriminating against Plaintiff with the following specific violations which Plaintiff personally encountered and/or has knowledge of:

- a) The customer parking facility in front of the restaurant does not provide a compliant accessible parking space in the designated parking spaces. There are seven (7) standard parking spaces and zero (0) accessible spaces in front of the restaurant. Signage indicates they are dedicated to the restaurant patrons. 2012 ADA Standards 502.1
- b) The parking facility does not have the minimum number of compliant accessible parking spaces required. 2012 ADA Standards 208.2
- c) The parking facility of the building has ninety (90) marked standard spaces and three (3) accessible spaces. The north parking facility has fifty-five (55) marked standard spaces and two (2) accessible spaces. The south parking facility has thirty-five (35) marked standard spaces and one (1) accessible spaces. Four (4) compliant accessible parking spaces with adjacent access aisle are required. 2012 ADA Standards 208.2
- d) The accessible parking spaces are not located closest to the main entrance to the restaurant. The main customer entrance door for the restaurant is located near the easternmost end of the building. The accessible spaces are at the opposite end of the building in front of a medical center. Parking spaces that serve a particular building or facility must be located on the shortest accessible route from parking to the accessible main entrance. 2012 ADA Standards 208.3.1
- e) Where parking serves more than one accessible entrance, parking spaces complying with 502 must be dispersed and located on the shortest accessible route to the accessible entrances. If there are multiple entrances for multiple retail stores the parking spaces must

be dispersed to provide parking at the nearest accessible entrance. 2012 ADA Standards 208.3.1

- f) The parking facility in front of the restaurant does not provide compliant directional and informational signage to a compliant accessible parking space. 2012 ADA Standards 216.5
- g) There is currently no existing accessible route to help persons with disabilities safely maneuver through the parking facility as required in 2012 ADA Standards 502.3
- h) Existing facility does not provide a compliant accessible route to the restaurant main entrance from any site arrival point. At least one accessible route must be provided within the site from accessible parking spaces and accessible passenger loading zones; public streets and sidewalks; and public transportation stops to the accessible building or facility entrance they serve. 2012 ADA Standards 206.2.1, 208, 401.1, 502
- i) The facility does not provide compliant directional and informational signage to an accessible route which would lead to an accessible entrance. Where not all entrances comply, compliant entrances must be identified by the International Symbol of Accessibility. Directional signs that indicate the location of the nearest compliant entrance must be provided at entrances that do not comply. 2012 ADA Standards 216.6
- j) There is no accessible seating at the main bar located along one side of the dining room. Where dining surfaces are provided for the consumption of food or drink, at least 5% of the dining seating spaces, counter and standing spaces at the dining surfaces must comply. Dining surfaces include, but are not limited to, bars, tables, lunch counters, and booths. 2012 ADA Standards 226.1
- k) The tops of accessible dining surfaces must be 34 inches maximum above the finish floor or ground. 2012 ADA Standards 902.3
- l) A clear floor space complying with 305 positioned for a forward approach must be provided. Knee and toe clearance complying with 306 must be provided. 2012 ADA Standards 902.2

16. Upon information and belief there are other current violations of the ADA at La Mesa Restaurant. Only upon full inspection can all violations be identified. Accordingly, a complete list of violations will require an on-site inspection by Plaintiff's representatives pursuant to Rule

34(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

17. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff alleges that removal of the discriminatory barriers and violations is readily achievable and technically feasible. To date, the readily achievable barriers and other violations of the ADA still exist and have not been remedied or altered in such a way as to effectuate compliance with the provisions of the ADA.

18. Pursuant to the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §12101 et. seq., and 28 C.F.R. §36.304, the Defendants were required to make the establishment a place of public accommodation, accessible to persons with disabilities by January 28, 1992. As of this date the Defendants have failed to comply with this mandate.

19. Plaintiff has been obligated to retain the undersigned counsel for the filing and prosecution of this action. Plaintiff is entitled to have its reasonable attorney's fees, costs and expenses paid by the Defendants, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12205.

20. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12188, this Court is vested with the authority to grant Plaintiff injunctive relief, including an Order to alter the subject facilities to make them readily accessible and useable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA, closing the Subject Facility until the requisite modifications are completed, entering an Order directed at maintenance and future compliance, and entering an Order for Defendants to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures.

#### **COUNT I- DECLARATORY RELIEF**

21. The Defendants' Facility has architectural barriers which Plaintiff personally encountered and/or has knowledge of.

22. Defendants have failed to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures to ensure full and equal enjoyment of goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations at the Defendants' Facility to Plaintiff, and similarly situated

individuals with disabilities.

23. Defendants have discriminated, and continue to discriminate against Plaintiff, and others who are similarly situated, by denying access to, and full and equal enjoyment of goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations at the Subject Facility, as prohibited by 42 U.S.C. §12182, and 42 U.S.C. §12101 et. seq.; by failing to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12182(b)(2)(A)(ii); and by failing to remove architectural barriers pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12182(b)(2)(A)(iv).

24. Unless declared that the Subject Facility owned, operated and/or controlled by the Defendants is in violation of the ADA, Defendants shall continue to discriminate against Plaintiff, and others who are similarly situated, by denying access to, and full and equal enjoyment of goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations at the Subject Facility.

25. Plaintiff has been obligated to retain the undersigned counsel for the filing and prosecution of this action. Plaintiff is entitled to have its reasonable attorney's fees, costs and expenses paid by the Defendants, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12205.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendants and requests that this Honorable Court declare that the Subject Facility owned, operated and/or controlled by the Defendants is in violation of Title III of the ADA, and award reasonable attorney's fees, all costs (including, but not limited to court costs and expert fees) and other expenses of suit, to Plaintiff.

## **COUNT II- INJUNCTIVE RELIEF TO REMOVE ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS**

26. The Defendants' Facility has architectural barriers which Plaintiff personally encountered and/or has knowledge of.

27. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff alleges that removal of the discriminatory barriers and violations is readily achievable and technically feasible. To date, the readily achievable

barriers and other violations of the ADA still exist and have not been remedied or altered in such a way as to effectuate compliance with the provisions of the ADA.

28. Unless enjoined by the Court, Defendants shall continue to discriminate against Plaintiff, and others who are similarly situated, by denying access to, and full and equal enjoyment of goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations at the Subject Facility by failing to remove architectural barriers pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12182(b)(2)(A)(iv).

29. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12188, this Court is vested with the authority to grant Plaintiff injunctive relief, including an Order to alter the subject facilities to make them readily accessible and useable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA and closing the Subject Facility until the requisite modifications are completed.

30. Plaintiff has been obligated to retain the undersigned counsel for the filing and prosecution of this action. Plaintiff is entitled to have its reasonable attorney's fees, costs and expenses paid by the Defendants, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12205.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendants and requests that this Honorable Court enter an Order requiring Defendants to alter the Subject Facility and remove architectural barriers to make the Subject Facility accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities to the full extent required by Title III of the ADA, and award reasonable attorney's fees, all costs (including, but not limited to court costs and expert fees) and other expenses of suit, to Plaintiff.

**COUNT III- INJUNCTIVE RELIEF TO MODIFY POLICIES, PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES**

31. The Defendants' Facility has architectural barriers which Plaintiff personally encountered and/or has knowledge of.

32. Defendants have failed to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or

procedures to ensure full and equal enjoyment of goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations at the Defendants' Facility to Plaintiff, and similarly situated individuals with disabilities.

33. Unless enjoined by the Court, Defendants shall continue to discriminate against Plaintiff, and others who are similarly situated, by denying access to, and full and equal enjoyment of goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations at the Subject Facility by failing to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).

34. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12188, this Court is vested with the authority to grant Plaintiff injunctive relief, including an Order for Defendants to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures.

35. Plaintiff has been obligated to retain the undersigned counsel for the filing and prosecution of this action. Plaintiff is entitled to have its reasonable attorney's fees, costs and expenses paid by the Defendants, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12205.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendants and requests that this Honorable Court enter an Order requiring Defendants to evaluate, neutralize and modify their policies, practices and procedures as are necessary to make the Subject Facility accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities to the full extent required by Title III of the ADA, and award reasonable attorney's fees, all costs (including, but not limited to court costs and expert fees) and other expenses of suit, to Plaintiff.

#### **COUNT IV- INJUNCTIVE RELIEF TO MAINTAIN COMPLIANCE**

36. The Defendants' Facility has architectural barriers which Plaintiff personally encountered and/or has knowledge of.

37. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff alleges that removal of the discriminatory barriers

and violations is readily achievable and technically feasible. To date, the readily achievable barriers and other violations of the ADA still exist and have not been remedied or altered in such a way as to effectuate compliance with the provisions of the ADA.

38. Unless enjoined by the Court, Defendants shall continue to discriminate against Plaintiff, and others who are similarly situated, by denying access to, and full and equal enjoyment of goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations at the Subject Facility by failing to maintain compliance with the ADA by allowing physical alterations to revert back into noncompliance, and by failing to enforce any modifications in policies, practices, or procedures.

39. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12188, this Court is vested with the authority to grant Plaintiff injunctive relief, including an Order directed at maintenance and future compliance, and entering an Order for Defendants to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures.

40. Plaintiff has been obligated to retain the undersigned counsel for the filing and prosecution of this action. Plaintiff is entitled to have its reasonable attorney's fees, costs and expenses paid by the Defendants, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12205.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendants and requests that this Honorable Court enter an Order requiring Defendants to maintain the alterations and modifications required to keep the Subject Facility accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities and in compliance with Title III of the ADA, and award reasonable attorney's fees, all costs (including, but not limited to court costs and expert fees) and other expenses of suit, to Plaintiff.

Dated this February 13, 2023.

Respectfully submitted by:

Ronald E. Stern

Ronald E. Stern, Esq.

Florida Bar No. 10089

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Attorney for Plaintiff, RENZO BARBERI

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA**

CASE NO.

RENZO BARBERI,

Plaintiff,

vs.

MOSTO INTERNATIONAL INC., a Florida Profit Corporation d/b/a LAMESA RESTAURANT, GALLO SHOPS LLC, a Florida Limited Liability Company, and BEL KAY NORTH-SOUTH LLC, a Florida Limited Liability Company,

Defendants.

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on February 13, 2023, I electronically filed the Complaint along with a Summons for each Defendant with the Clerk of Court using CM/ECF. I also certify that the aforementioned documents are being served on all counsel of record, corporations, or pro se parties identified on the attached Service List in the manner specified via Service of Process by an authorized Process Server, and that all future pleadings, motions and documents will be served either via transmission of Notices of Electronic Filing generated by CM/ECF or via U.S. Mail for those counsel or parties who are not authorized to receive electronically Notices of Electronic Filing.

By: *Ronald E. Stern*

Ronald E. Stern, Esq.

Florida Bar No: 10089

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**SERVICE LIST:**

RENZO BARBERI, Plaintiff, vs. MOSTO INTERNATIONAL INC., a Florida Profit Corporation d/b/a LAMESA RESTAURANT, GALLO SHOPS LLC, a Florida Limited Liability Company, and BEL KAY NORTH-SOUTH LLC, a Florida Limited Liability Company

United States District Court Southern District of Florida

Case No.

**MOSTO INTERNATIONAL INC. d/b/a LAMESA RESTAURANT**

**REGISTERED AGENT:**

RODRIGUEZ, JOSE  
8872 SW 24TH ST  
MIAMI, FL 33165

**VIA PROCESS SERVER**

**GALLO SHOPS LLC**

**REGISTERED AGENT:**

AGI REGISTERED AGENTS, INC.  
1000 BRICKELL AVENUE, SUITE 300  
MIAMI, FL 33131

**VIA PROCESS SERVER**

**BEL KAY NORTH-SOUTH LLC**

**REGISTERED AGENT:**

AGI REGISTERED AGENTS, INC.  
1000 BRICKELL AVENUE, SUITE 300  
MIAMI, FL 33131

**VIA PROCESS SERVER**